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ALUMINUM COPPER UNDER CONSTRUCTION

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESSES ON ALUMINUM COMBINE -- Politika, No 13337, & Sep 49

The construction of the large aluminum combine in Strniace is progressing well.

Inside the one small wooden gate, the first building is the warehouse and the mill for grinding the ore. Concrete pillers support the huge iron roof. The warehouse can accommodate a 6-months' supply of bauxite. Freight care will run up to the ore-grinding mill and automatically turn around and unload their cargoes on an endless track. From there, dump cars will dump the bauxite into aix grinders, which hars been set on special foundations so that they will not make the whole building vibrate. The crumbled bauxite will be poured on conveyers which will deliver in to the wavehouse of the arying plant. Most of this large, complicated machinery is alreally in place, although the electricity has not yet been installed.

The next building is the first roasting plant. Piers, ceiling, and machinery treatles are all of concrete. Two of the five horizontal rotating furnaces, which Pary in length from 150 to 170 meters, are already in place. The bauxite will be dried in them at a temperature of 1,500 degrees.

From the mixer, which is yet to be built, the beaxite proceeds to the separator, where it is mixed under pressure and at high temperature, and the aluminum oxide is separated from the iron by means of a filter press.

The decomposition building contains very large boilers that look like the gasoline tanks in a petroleum refinery. Each boiler holds a million liters of water. Four are already in place and are now being welded. The domed ceiling is now near completion.

The last building in the first part of the factory is the second roaster. It consists of two sections. One is equipped with filters to strain the mixture that comes from the decomposer and to separate out the aluminum oxide. The other section contains five rotating furnaces in which the aluminum oxide is dried to remove all WSLAT.

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The management actory concains a room 450 meters long, the roof of which is supported by reinforced-concrete piers. One shop is almost finished, and large cranes are being installed. In another, the earthwork is complete and foundations are being in About 100 furnices will be housed in these shops, where alumina will be separeted from pure eliminum.

Thus for eight four-story blocks of apartments have been completed. Three more all a meet hall for about 3,000 persons are under construction. Each block contains 18 three room apartments with baths, central heating, and electric ranges.

At the end of 1991 the alumina and aluminum factory will be in operation. By then a railroad yard, a steam power plant, a building for deriving gas from lighte, two waterouses, a repair shop, several transformer stations, and an administration halding will have been built in addition to the projects now under construction. Findly and 32 kilometers of railroad track will be in service.

EUSOSLAVIA PRODUCING OWN ALUMINUM -- Politika, No 13337, 8 Sep 49

The aluminum factory at Lozovac near Sibenik, then the only one in Yugoslavia, was completely demolished by the Italians during the occupation and had to be rebuilt from the ground up. By 1946 it was in operation again, but at very small capacity, and it was necessary to import aluminum from abroad. By now, the Yugoslav aluminum industry produces more processed metal than the country imported before the war.

Measure, the large aluminum industry combine in Strnisce is being built.

The factory at Lezovac has now begun the mass production of high-grade aluminum for the Yugoslav motor, aircraft, and automobile industries. It also makes high-grade sheet sluminum, alleys, and metal for tin cans. Until a year ago these items had to be imported.

New much of the aluminum produced in the factory at Lozovac is rolled in the rolling mill at Slovenska Bistrica in Slovenia.

The Five-Year Plan calls for the construction of two large aluminum combines, one in Strnisce and one in Mostar. The former will be finished by 1951, the latter during the second Five-Year Plan. During the first Five-Year Plan, a large aluminum-rolling will be erected. Most of the aluminum produced by the factory in Strnisce will be precessed there.

Geologiata and construction specialists are now inspecting the terrain around Mostar in preparation for the construction of the second large summum combine. The Jablance bydroelectric power plant will supply it with power. Bauxite ore will come from the sterile karst of Hercegovina, which is rich in this mineral.

COPPER-ROLLING MILL IS MAJOR PROJECT -- Politike, No 13332, 2 Sep 49

The copper-volling mill under construction near Nis, a major project of the Five-Tear Flan, is progressing well. Although the plans were late in arriving and work began behind schedule, this year's construction plan is expected to be finished on time. The 1949 plan calls for the construction of the main building, which covers an area of about 5,000 square meters.

INFUSORIAL MARTH NOW MINED IN YUGOSLAVIA -- Politike, No 13339, 10 Sep 49

Deposits of infusorial (diatomaceous) earth have been discovered in several places in Yagislavia. Before the war this raw material was imported from abroad. Just before the war, primitive and inefficient exploitation of the Yugoslav deposits near Barosevac in Kalubara Siez was begun.

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A rew months ago an enterprise was formed for the exploitation of this earth. At present prospecting is taking place in the villages of Barosevac and Mali Crijeni. Except for these, the largest deposits are in Macedonia.

Infusorial earth is an important raw material for the production of aniline and ordinary dyes, water glass, paper, vernish, gutta percha, rubber, porcelain, light tile, insulation material, and drainage systems in foundries. It is used in cleaning metal and in filtering oily liquids.

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